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EXAMINER

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application/Control Number: 09/611,463
Art Unit: 2134

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Application Number: 09/611,463

Filing Date: 7 July 2000

Appellant(s): Amdur et al.

Christopher L. Parmelee

For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 21 February 2006.

(1) Real Party in Interest

Hewlett Packard (Canada)

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

Co-pending application 09/552,345 was on appeal, however it was re-opened and a new Non-Final rejection was mailed on 1 March 2006.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

No After Final Amendments were filed.

(5) Summary of Invention

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Issues

The appellant's statement of issues in the brief is correct

(7) Claims Appealed

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Prior Art of Record

US Patent: 6,178,505 ('505) Schneider et al. filed: 4 Mar. 1998 issued: 23 Jan. 2001

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following grounds of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 5-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection is set forth in a prior Office Action, mailed on 28 September 2005.

Regarding claim 5, the previously stated rejection is based upon U.S. Patent No. 6,178,505 to Schneider et al. (hereinafter '505).

As per the first limitation of claim 5, **“A computer security service for a computer network accessible by users and comprising services and resources, the computer security service comprising”** is taught in '505 col. 7, line 59 through col. 8, line 15,

As per the second limitation, **“a policy builder component available to one or more policy managers for defining access policies for the computer network users, services and resources”** is shown in col. 8, line 60 through col. 9, line 28; these paragraphs explain how the policy is built and that there are multiple policy administrators.

As per the third limitation, **“a web-based delegated administration component accessible to users”** is disclosed in '505 col. 25, lines 12-65 and col. 26, lines 31-49, these paragraphs describe the web-based GUI that provides the user or administrator the ability to modify the access policy.

As per the fourth limitation, **“for defining access policies for the computer network users, services and resources the delegated administration component comprising a graphical user interface available to users for defining said access policies”** is taught in '505 col. 23, lines 15-65 and FIGS. 9 and 10; show a GUI representation of defining access policies for resources and delegated administration.

As per the limitation of claim 6, **“in which the delegated administration component is implemented as a service supported by the computer security service”** is shown in '505 col. 25, lines 12-18 and col. 26, lines 8-15; this section describes how the service type control can be another filter the user applies to the Resource List.

As per limitation of claim 7, **“in which the graphical user interface comprises one or more HTML format pages accessible to users”** is disclosed in ‘505 col. 25, lines 23-40; note a JavaTM applet operating on a World Wide Web browser is equivalent to one or more HTML format pages.

As per limitation of claim 8, **“further comprising a delegated administration definition component for defining delegated administration permissions for users whereby users are selectively enabled to use the delegated administration component to define access policies for specified resources and users”** is taught in ‘505 col. 31, line 17 through col. 32, line 8; this section of ‘505 shows how users can be administrators and relates policies relate a user to administrator to another user group, location, service, or another resource.

As per limitation of claim 9, **“in which the delegated administration definition component further comprises a graphical user interface for displaying a grid having nodes, laid out on a first axis and on a second axis, each node corresponding to a variable set of users, potentially including the null set, for which delegated administration permissions are granted, the position of each node relative to the first and second axes in the grid defining the users and the resources, respectively, for which permissions are granted for the node”** is shown in ‘505 col. 31, lines 17-32, and col. 22, lines 47-67; a GUI is shown in FIGS 9 and 10 as well as described in the cited passages.

As per limitation of claim 10, **“the graphical user interface further comprising an array of nodes relative to the second axis for defining specified users enabled to modify user data maintained by the computer security service, the position of each node in the array of nodes, relative to the first axis, defining the user data for which the modification of**

data is enabled” is disclosed in ‘505 col. 31, lines 17-32 and FIGS 9 and 10, note the arrangement of nodes via x or y axis is something any Microsoft Excel or Access program allows when making graphs or table entry sheets.

As per limitation of claim 11, this claim is directed to a computer readable program code of the computer security service of the above claims and is rejected along the same rationale.

(10) Response to Arguments

Regarding Appellant’s argument 1, “Schneider does not disclose or suggest a system which comprises both of these recited elements, rather, Schneider shows non-web-based administrative user interface displays (901, 1001, 1101, and 1201) (Figures 9-12) which display users, resources, policies, and access filters, respectively, over which a user of the respective display has administrative authority (Column 22, lines 57-65 ... Nowhere does Schneider disclose or suggest that these described display (901, 1001, 1101, 1201) are web-based”.

The grounds of rejection stated above show that the invention disclosed by Schneider does provide both a policy builder component and a web-based delegated administration component. In Schneider the access policies to resources can be dependent on location, user group, or established filter rules. These access policies can be defined by any user that is assigned to be an administrator of a particular user group, these user defined policies can be reviewed and managed, i.e. administered via the IntraMap described that is a web-based component. It is a web-based component because it runs on a browser that runs on the World Wide Web, see ‘505 col. 25, lines 12-36 and col. 27, lines 39-42. In addition the web-based component utilize Policy Tables see col. 31, lines 17-67 and FIG. 16.

Regarding Appellant's second argument, "nowhere does Schneider disclose or suggest that this interface is capable of carrying out the recited features of "defining access policies for the computer network users, services, and resources".

The grounds of rejection stated above show numerous ways Schneider shows the capability of defining access policies see col. 26, lines 31-49 and col. 27, lines 16-25; these paragraph explain how a user acting as an administrator updates the IntraMap display because the IntraMap acts like any other resource that a user with the correct usage rights can update.

Regarding Appellant's third argument, "The Action further includes a Response to Arguments section (pages 2-4 of the Action which contends that Schneider at Column 25, lines 12-65 teaches the "web--based" to set access policies accessible to user (Page 2, lines 11-13 of the Action) ... If is clear from this segment that in the sentence "the user sets" the word "set" is not a verb, but a noun which refers to the user access policy sets previously stored for the user. The word "set" in this sentence does not correspond to a verb and therefore does not disclose or suggest that a user is capable of using the described display to define access policies for users".

The grounds of rejection shown above indicate that the IntraMap is web-based it runs on the World Wide Web and can be utilized to set policy see col. 26, lines 31-49 and col. 27, lines 16-25.

Regarding Appellant's fourth argument, "It appears the Action is reading this sentence out of context ... It is clear from this paragraph, that in the described other embodiment, the described display shows each user the resources that belong to the information sets that the user may access according to the "sensitivity level of the resource and trust level of the user's identification" as well as "the access policies for the user sets the user belongs to." Nowhere

does this paragraph in Schneider discloses or suggest “defining access policies” with the described IntraMap display”.

The grounds of rejected stated above as well as FIG. 25 as well as col. 26, lines 31-49 and col. 27, line 43 through col. 28, line 6 these section explain how the IntraMap is generated from the established policies of the user and location and how request to change the IntraMap are established.

Regarding Appellant’s fifth argument, “nowhere does Schneider disclose or suggest the alleged web-based IntraMap interface display (1801) is capable of defining access policies”.

The ground of rejection stated above show the IntraMap is used to define access policies see col. 27, line 43 through col. 28, line 6.

Regarding Appellant’s sixth argument, “In addition, Appellants respectfully submit that it would not be inherent in Schneider to include “a web-based delegated administration component accessible to users for defining access policies”.

The ground of rejection stated above show all the limitations in addition see FIGS. 9 through 25. Note also a VPN is routinely connects users over the Internet.

Regarding Appellant’s seventh argument, “For example, Schneider specially teaches that the users must send an e-mail to an administrator when they which to have access to a particular resource (Column 25, lines 51-54). Thus users can acquire access to a new recourse by e-mailing an administrator who presumably has access to one of the non-web-based administrative display”.

The ground of rejection stated above show all the limitations furthermore Schneider discloses that a user may also be an administrator, in addition see FIGS 9 through 12 that explain

the feature on the IntraMap where a user can request information about new resources available see col. 26, lines 1-8, and e-mail is just one option available.

Regarding Appellant's eighth argument, "nowhere does this portion of Schneider or any other portion of Schneider disclose or suggest a web-based delegated administration component ... that is implemented as a service supported by the computer security service."

The ground of rejection stated above show all the limitations see col. 26, lines 8-15, which describe how the service type are related to the Resource List.

Regarding applicant's ninth argument, "Claim 7 depends from claim 5 and recites that the graphical user interface comprises one or more HTML format pages accessible to users. Nowhere does Schneider disclose or suggest "a web-base delegated administration component" comprised of a graphical user interface that is comprised of HTML format pages".

The ground of rejection stated above show all the limitations and applet running on the world-wide-web browser is equivalent to HTML format pages.

Regarding applicant's tenth argument, "However, nowhere does this portion of Schneider disclose or suggest the recited "delegated administration definition component".

The ground of rejection stated above shown above meet all the limitations see col. 27, line 43 through col. 28, line 6.

Regarding applicant's eleventh argument, "the Action has failed to show where Schneider discloses or suggest the recited "delegated administration definition component" which is capable of defining delegated administration permissions which selectively enable users to use a web-based delegated administration component to define access policies for specified resources and users.

The ground of rejection stated above shown above meet all the limitations see col. 27, line 43 through col. 28, line 6.

Regarding applicant's twelfth argument, "Schneider does not disclose or suggest that theses displays have the features recited in claim 9 none shows the recited grid laid out on a first axis defining users and a second axis defining resources".

The grounds of rejection stated above shown above meet all the limitations of providing GUI with x and y axis with user, resources, policies, and location. In addition review figures 9-18 in '505 that display a GUI that implements controlling access policies with respect to user, groups, location, and rules.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

ECT

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Technology Center 2134
26 May 2006

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